country was then suffering unspeak-ably from the panic of 1837, which

THE JAPANESE WAR CLOUD.

The Question of Exclusion Has Momentous Ramifications-What It Means to the Pacific Coast-British Columbia Intensely In-



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By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER VII.

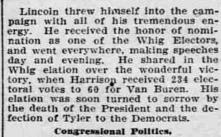
Lincoln Moves to Springfield.

cided that Gen. William H. Harrison was the more available candidate. The The terribly-killing frost of the panic of 1837 nipped even the roots of New Salem, as it did of hosts of other cross-roads on the prairies which had hal-lucinations of becoming centers of com-merce. The Sangamon River persisted in not being made navigable, and New Salem had to cease to hope becoming a port of entry on that inland tide. Salem, as it did of hosts of other cross Salem had to cease to hope becoming a port of entry on that inland tide. People began to drift away from the People began to drift away from the place even before the panic struck it, and it declined and died. Its site now is a pasture. It is generally conceded that it is a much better pasture than it was ever a town even in its beautiful be distributed among its per banks," which went down like a row of bricks at the beginning of the panic. There was no regular platform adopted, but Horace Greeley has thus formulated the unifying principles:

fection of Tyler to the Democrats. Congressional Politics.

The politics of the Seventh Congressional District speedily absorbed his attention. The district then was, sur-prising to relate, among the most pop-ulous in the United States, owing to ulous in the United States, owing to the rapid immigration. It consisted of the Counties of Putnam, Stark, Mar-shall, Woodford, Tazewell, Mason, Me-nard, Logan, Sangamen, Morgan, Cass and Scott. The selection of Springfield as the Capital had brought thither a great number of very able, ambitious young men, and rivairy for a seat in Congress was keen. everywhere. Clay was the popular choice for the Presidential nomination, but the Whig National Convention de-

Lincoln wanted so much to go to Congress, but this was subordinated to his love for his friends, and he aided first in the election of E. D. Baker, subsequently Senator from Oregon, and killed at Ball's Bluff. After Baker had one term Lincoln helped nominate and elect John J. Hardin, who was killed



Once again the bark of the war dogs. The horrible specter of deadly combat rises on the Pacific, all because a Legislature on the Western coast is raising Cain with the Japanese. President Roosevelt is keeping the wires hot to Sacramento, and Gay, Gillett at Sacramento is trying to keep an unruly Legislature in hand. islature in hand.

The President hints at dire conse-

quences. He hinted at dire consequences when the Legislature proposed to enact a law prohibiting Japanese from owning land in California. There were hot exchanges of messages between Washington and Sacramento on that, whereupon it was finally arranged that the Legislature should design in that the Legislature should desist in that direction. But the Legislature turned around and passed a bill to pro-vide separate schools for the Japanese, and then there was another conniption at Washington. The end apparently is

place even before the panic struck it, and it declined and died. Its site now is a pasture. It is generally conceded that it is a much better pasture than it was ever a town, even in its best moments. The post office war discontinued, and several years after a Post Office Inspector, looking up balances

of bricks at the beginning of the panic, and the pasture. The pest of the war of the war of the war of the war discontinued, and several years after a Post Office Inspector, looking up balances

of bricks at the beginning of the panic, and the power of the panic, and several war of the pasture than it was ever a town, even in its best multiple principles:

The leading measures proposed by the Whigs through the contest were at once warm friends. Lincoln found the whigs through the contest were and limit the power of the veto, which is manners of any man he had ever and limit the power of the veto, which is manners of any man he had ever and has acted against the real advocates of the Navy. At the same time he congratulates the Speaker of the California. Assembly for co-operating with him (the President).

There have been more telegraph messages to Sacramento, and limit the power of the veto, which is more than the time to the time the time that the power of the veto, which is manners of any man he had ever and has acted against the real advocates of the Navy. At the same time he congratulates the Speaker of the California Assembly for co-operating with him (the President).

The Executive lash has been laid upon many a Congressional back this session, and Senator Perkins is not the first to suffer, it is pretty severe chastisement, however, to come from a President where is supposed to be an expendent who was kined.

tisement, however, to come from a President who is supposed to be an exponent of the square deal. But back of it all there is some interesting history. Senator Perkins has long served as a member of the Naval Affairs Com-mittee, of which next session he will be Chairman. In that committee Sen-ator Perkins has co-operated with Sen-ator Hale, of Maine, and several other ator Hale, of Maine, and several other Senators for the upbuilding of the Navy along lines that seemed wise to the committee. But the committee has been unwilling to go as fast as the President wanted to go. To cite con-crete cases, last year Senator Perkins joined with a majority of the Senate in voting for but two new Dresdagagetts.

And probably right at this minute the war between Secator Perkins and President Roosevelt is quite as flerce and possibly quite as dangerous as the threatened war between the United States and Japan. It happens that the Senator has just been re-elected for a six-years term, his certificate of re-election has been filed with the Secretary of the Senate, there are six years of service ahead of him, and so the future for such a reorganization as he (the President) does not approve.

More or Less Ominous.

However, the Japanese question is regarded at Washington as hore or less ominous. All the avitation with which the papers are now siled daily is being noted on the other side, and, of course, tends to lessen the sujeit of friends. tends to lessen the spirit of friendli-ness that the President has been assiduously seeking to cultivate in recent years. There is undoubtedly a growing danger of war, for nothing is so likely to deeply wound the Japanese Nation as any official action on the part of this Government which can be interpreted as placing the Japanese on the same plane as the Chinese and as meaning that they are inferior to white men. A knowledge of regretful consequences that would follow such official acts has inspired the President to do his utmost to curb Californians and their agitators for the last two years and also to bridle impulsive Legislatures in three or four Western States this Winter. The President wants Japan to have a chance to work out the prob lem of migration for herself, and without the appearance of having been forced to such action by friendly pow-ers on this side of the Pacific.

The conflict of commercial interests on the Pacific Orean or the lack of armament there or the domination of the carrying trade cannot be overlooked as great National obestions. President Roosevelt has lo. tht of none of these phases of the situation. In the immediate present, however, all are secondary to the clamor for Japanese Admiral Brownson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department until he and the President differed Christmas week of 1907 about assigning a doctor to com-mand a hospital clip, first suggested sending the battle fleet around the world. The President was highly pleased mpaign of 1844.

did not allow Illinois by his thoughts and active head fallen under the peerless leader of men, the president was highly pleased at the idea, and the cruise now hearing an end was the outcome. Admiral Brownson had been in Japan and in the Orient for a long time before he made the suggestion. The President able. strength. That had something to do with his decision! Senator Lodge said recently that the fleet was sent around the world because the world for the

the world because it was good for the fleet and good for the world. But the orders to sail were determined upon when the presence of 50,000 Japanese movement the state is worth a brief analysis. In Nevada it is little short of ridiculous. The State when the presence of 50,000 Japanese movement by States is worth a brief analysis. In Nevada it is little short of ridiculous. The State before the same there are but four Japanese in all Nevada. The measures press. If the census, probably to be after there had been a long and discouraging effort to arrange matters so that Japan would, of her own accord, keep her laborers at home.

The anti-Japanese movement by States Gov. Gillett his approval of that step. The bis might contribute to the very agitation be had been trying so hard to suppress. If the census, probably to be taken by men who will not strive to minimize conditions, shows the imminimize conditions, shows the imminimization of Japanese in California to be larger than the emigration of that step.

The bis altho he was told subsequently that it might contribute to the very agitation he had been trying so hard to suppress. If the census, probably to be taken by men who will not strive to minimize conditions, shows the imminimization of Japanese in California to be larger than the emigration of Japanese in California to be larger than the emigration of the world.

terested-"A White Man's Country." The armament of the Pacific has progressed very rapidly ever since the Japanese question began to loom large, but in that there is nothing at which Japan could reasonably take offense. She has fortified her own harbors with powerful guns and mined the waters beneath them. That is no more than the United States is doing at Manila, Honolulu, Pearl Harbor and several points on the Pacific Coast. The arma-ment there is sufficiently advanced to be very formidable. It is the most modern and the most efficient ever attempted by any Nation, and yet the total of funds expended on the Pacific is far less than the total for fortifying Boston, New York and other ports on the Atlantic. The Carrying Trade of the Pacific. Japan does not yet dominate the carrying trade of the Pacific, but she has made great strides in that direction. There has been no friction with Amer-

icans on that account, and there is likely to be none. Some very sound likely to be none. Some very sound judges doubt whether it will ever be feasible for United States ship owners to dominate that ocean, at least till some time in the distant future, when the cost of Japanese labor has advanced. The very growth of Japanese shipping interests will be a war detershipping interests will be a war deter snipping interests will be a war deter-rent, as long as our fleet of battleships is larger and more powerful than her own, for the Elder Statesmen see that Japan as an insular power must, like Japan as an insular power must, like England, depend for prestige upon a great merchant marine. The country must have increasingly large imports. A war with the United States, however successful it might be in the initial stages, would inevitably result, under present conditions, in sweeping the Japanese merchantmen from the Pacific. Even if they could get possession of Manila and Honolulu and lay San Francisco under tribute in three or four Francisco under tribute in three or four months they would be besieged by a powerful battle fleet, which by all the calculations of war, they could not calculations of war, they could not hope to conquer.

Important as many other considera-tions may be, the Administration has

rete cases, majority or joined with a mounced senator Perkins did not keep confidence with him. The President denounced Senator Fint, included in the time, and when the Japanese troubles be robe out a new recently the President denounced Senator Fint, included in the property of the Japanese colusion. The South has been the search of course, this did not please or joined with a majority or joined with a m

of the Pacific, It rests essentially upon an unflinching demand for a white man's country and a white man's Gov-ernment. Nearer home it resembles the Caucasian cry that has issued from the black belts of the South to shock the ears and the sensibilities of Northern brethren. But the anti-Japanese protest is more intense by many fold. The white man and the negro can live in amity and be mutually helpful, if white rule is upheld. The negro has just emerged from ages of serfdom and ignorance, and his opportunities of self-improvement have been limited His has not been a race of intruders. The Japanese is aggressive and competent. His brain equipment is adequate. The Caucasian antipathy to his race is accentuated by these qualities

California, with a territorial area as great as all Japan, is raising the slogan of a "white man's country" quite as forcibly as South Carolina and Mississippi have ever done. So is British Columbia, comprising 400,550 square miles—three times as large and many times richer in resources and possibili-ties than Jaron and possibiliies than Japan, even the far less populous. So is Australasia, including a great island continent and a population only one-tenth as numerous as Japan's 50,000,000, but covering 3,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface. Clear around the circle of that ocean, whose greatest diameter is 9,000 statute miles and marking the arena of Japan's operations as a mighty Nation, there has come the same clash, in greater or less degree, wherever the Japanese yellow man and the scions of the white race have attempted to dwell together in the same care marking the arena of Japanese property owners in the State. Be that as it may, reliable members of really not restricted the operations of the Secret Service. He had been able to proceed in the distribution and employment of his Secret Service sleuths about as usual. at the same communities.

All of which goes to indicate that

the troubles in California have at tom some substance. The Administra-tion long ago realized as much. Indeed, one of its most distinguished representatives, who has been battling in ognition of Japanese rights, informed prominent Californian recently that e felt like a Quaker aboard a warship He could not champion the cause of the Californians because of the official position in which he found himself.

to have a keener appreciation of the situation. The agitation of extremists is still frowned upon. Congress does not said the prices thereof. And even the Japanese ownership in California is probably quite small in the rumpus over the Service. Were sitting there, anxious Exclusion League and kindred bodies that have flourished for a season on the Pacific Coast. They are all more radi-Pacific Coast. They are all more radi-cal than the sober, controlling senti-ment of the Pacific Slope. But Washington is beginning to regard the radi-cal outbursts as symptoms of a condition economically and socially undesir-

The Anti-Japanese Movement.



The first stage of opposition to the Japanese, from the labor unions, has hard-

The Question in California,

In California the opposition has passed beyond the tion at Washington increasing concern. few days in the Execu The Chinese coolles were considered a There, as elsewhere. menace chiefly to laboring men. Japan- the central figure in the tumuit and the ese immigrants are not content to ac-quire a little money by hard manual quire a little money by hard manual labor and then return across the ocean. They want to buy land and acquire homes. Many of them are competent to conduct affairs of some moment. They go into trade. A little business, once well established by thrift and economy and by the observance of standards of living tables (California). The old Secret Service issue, for instance, will not down. All the leaders at the Capitol planked themselves upon the lid and thought they had sufficient avoirdupois to Keep that troublesome question in confinement till their special committees were ready to report. standards of living to which California on Appropriations got hold of Chief storekeepers will not descend, is expanded till it dominates a community. White competitors are driven out of to making up the appropriations for the competitions are driven out of the competition of the competitions are driven out of the competitions are driven out of the competitions are driven out of the competition of the competi

ty and other property in California is rogatories! They learned from the less than the recent outcry might indi- Chief's lips that the restrictions imcate. Westerners employ large terms in their conversation. A member of the Legislature at Sacramento said the other day there were not more than 72 dent's denunciation of Congress as try-Japanese property owners in the State. pie. The Japanese have bought 32 tracts in the raisin and vineyard district of Fresno County, in the very heart of the San Joaquin Valley, within the last 12 months. Ex-Mayor Phelan, accounted a conservative man, stated here in Washington recently that he had personal knowledge of a recent inverbase by Japanese of a 200 cent of the confidential information to impart and does not want it to reach purchase by Japanese of a 3,000-acre the

justness of the Californians' cause. The men, that his own Special Agents were proprietors of fruit farms are in the much more efficient, all of which memmain up in arms.

census of the Japanese in California But the tand of their property holdings. The eventually President the other day indicated to new trou

Important as many other considerations may be, the Administration has therefore been convinced for a long time that Japan, a new world power, and figuratively structing in view of the United States with a chip on both shoulders, will not run the risk of hostilities with a great and friendly Nation, except on such provocation as a fancied insult to the Japanese people of a sort that might come from the Pacific Coast because of race hatred.

A Far-Renching Question.

The East—by which in this connection is meant most of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. It has had less with Japanese exclusion. The South has been the sole exception. But Japanese exclusion is meant most of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. The South has been the case exclusion. But Japanese exclusion is meant most of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. The South has been the case exclusion. But Japanese exclusion is a vastly larger proposition than the clamor of California. It strikes at the prestige of the Japanese in every country that borders on the Pacific. If ex
The East—by which in this connection is meant most of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. The South has been the case in the restriction of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. The South has been the claim of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion. The South has been the claim of the country the all the pression of the country this side of the Rocky Mountains—never had much pattence with the Chinese exclusion in the many probable, it was not the case the authority was centralized. Later like authority was centralized this was not the case the authority to issue or withhold parsports faving been distributed among several depar four or five Western States where anti-Japanese agitation is rampant, and for the enactment of an exclusion law, therefore any radical enactment of its lt should be said that the Department

AND CONGRESS.

Fine Rows On Over Secret Service, the Census and Reorganization of the Navy

There is fresh tumult in Congress, as ly more than shown itself in any of those three States. Thus far it has not The President has reason to remember and takes occasion to remind the country every few days that he has a rethe opposition has fractory Congress as well as several labor agitators and refractory Western Legislatures upon caught up the middle classes. That is his hands during this tumultuous Winwhy it has become more formidable, ter. And it also might be mentioned and why it has given the Administrathat there is also fresh tumult every few days in the Executive Departments.

shouting.
The old Secret Service issue, for inthe Secret Service for Probably Japanese ownership of real- year. How they plied him with inter-

public. Everything was down and printed in the big volume A Commission Investigating.

They now dominate the Vaca Valley, in Sonoma County, which comprises much of the cherry-raising district of the Wilkie's words verbatim became position in which he found himself, but he felt like praying for their ultimate success.

Congress, always reluctant to face problems that are acute in only one section of its jurisdiction, is beginning to have a keener appreciation of the situation. The agitation of extremists bera of the committee had heard from Before the Legislature meets again him before but which they had had no in 1910 a commission will have taken opportunity to get before the public. my of Mr. Garneld was en out, and that has made for the President and his

contentions. of the past week, howthe first measure of a stors and members say of his way to denounce

from the patrons of the office.

He had practiced that "public office is a public trust" a half century before Grover Cleveland discovered and announced the castrine.

April, 1831, riding a borrowed e, and with all his earthly goods and chattels stowed in the stingy limits of a pair or saddlebags, Lincoln changed his residence from New Salam to Springfield. He rode directly to the Kentuckian, and made known his intention of taking a room, furnishing it meagerly and "browzing around" for his meals. He and Speed figured on the absolu necessaries, and a amount less than \$17. Linroln did not have so much money, and was reluctant to contract any more indebtedness. Speed proposed that Lincoln share his room and bed, which was at once gladly accepted, and Lin-coln's residence in Springfield then began, to continue until he was inaugu-

Ariatocratic Springfield.

The Springfield looked imposingly and aristocratic to Lincoln's the census of 1849 only gave 2,579 population to the State Capital. The most of these were very recent settlers, and necessarily everything was quite crude, the it seemed to Lincoln that the Capital was putting on some superfluous frills. The Court House was built of logs, as were nearly all those in the State, but an innovation had been made by running a rail to separate The Judge sat behind a cloth-covered table, and there was more formality than was customary at that time.

spite of Lincoln's rawness, he with seems to have impressed people his abilities, for we find him a partner with John T. Stuart for four years, then of Stephen T. Logan for years, when he entered into partnerwith William H. Herndon, which

association lasted until his death.

"HOLD ON A MINUTE: LET'S SEE HOW WE COME OUT." He produced an old stocking, which by a National institution such as the he produced an old stocking, which by a National institution such as the leaf, taking strong ground against the he untied at J poured down on the table wisdom of Congress might devise evils of liquor selling and drinking and in front of the Inspector the exact amount in pennics fips, leves and abuse, and limited by all expedient reshillings, just as the had received it strictions; to discribute the proceeds of firm and unwavering temperance man. the public lands among the severa States of the Union to which of right they helonged; to establish a protective tariff on the basis of the compromise and by the exercise of that further leg islation expressly contemplated by that law; and to administer the Government in all its branches upon the same prin-ciples of purity, integrity and liberal

early days of the Republic."

policy which so strongly

"The Log-Cabin and Hard-Cider Cam paign." The campaign was the most remarkable ever known, and did immensel toward solidifying the common people into party ranks. Prior to that time parties had been largely among the politicians and the governing class Now the common people ranged themselves on one side or the other, and entered the struggle with intense feeling. The Whigs took advantage of the rent expenses of the State Government situation very skilfully, and outdemo gogued the Democrats. They became the champions of "the poor against such "aristocrats" as Van Buren, who actually had gold spoons upon his table. Those around him carried gold-headed cames and deto his fellow-citizens to help to the uthim carried gold-headed cance. The voured the people's substance. The most of his ability in bringing state, Counties and municipalities to a much-belabored, frilled-and-ruffled shirt condition of sound financial health. William H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, was a plain pioneer, who, after his brilliant services to the country, was content to live in a log cabin and drink hard cider, instead of the costly wines served at Van Buren's tables.

In those days every pioneer was like-y to have a raccoon skin pegged on his front cor to dry and become mar-ketable. A good "coon skin" was worth a big round silver dollar anywhere and at any time. In some States it was Still, Lincoln did not allow Illinois legal tender for taxes and private affairs to occupy his thoughts and ac-

The Log Cabin with the Raccoo Skin on the door became the campaign emblem; hard cider the party bever-The Whigs as a Party.

The Presidential campaign of 1840 was the first the Whigs made as a political party. They had at last agreed upon a single candidate, and had formulated a general creed of political principles, which all factions accepted with varying degrees of heartiness and mental reservation. The Whigs now slasm, and the popular demonstrations even unreservedly for a National exceeded anything known up to the litical party. They had at last agreed lipon a single candidate, and had formulated a general creed of political principles, which all factions accepted with varying degrees of heartiness and mental reservation. The Whigs now came out unreservedly for a National bank, internal improvements and protection. This was due to the genius of Henry Clay, whose able sloves of crais stuck gamely to their guns and the Thames took precedent. The Thames took precedent, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of lenry Clay, whose able sevocacy of crats stuck gamely to their guns and is "American system" won converts put up rancorous fight.

due the Department, found the ex- had been so ruthlessly employed by Postmaster practicing law in Spring- Gen. Jackson to the destruction of field, and informed him that he owed great measures of public policy; to the Department \$17 and some cents. Provide for the ineligibility of the Pres-Lincoln was at that time grindingly ident for a second term, believing, as The temperance sentiment, like that Lincoln was at that time grindingly ident for a second term, believing, as poor. The debts of Berry & Lincoln they were warranted in believing by were taking every cent that he could sad experience, that when this was not save from his own personal needs and the case the official conduct of the his contributions to the support of his Executive would be shaped with a diffaithful Dr. A. G. Henry, who happened to be present when the Inspector regulate its distribution; to retrench made his visit, offered to lend Lincoln expenditures, reform abuses and introfaithful Dr. A. G. Henry, who happened to be present when the Inspector regulate its distribution; to retrench
made his visit, effered to lend Lincoln expenditures, reform abuses and introthe mone.

"Hold on a minute, Doctor," said every public office; to establish a uni"Hold on a minute, Doctor," said every public office; to establish a uni"India no proper to the patronage of the Executive and to
pened to be present when the Inspector regulate its distribution; to retrench
fellows and arging in close fouch with his fellows and arging in steady march foras much as he can against the future
delivered a temperance lecture in the
mitted a temperance lecture in the
Second Presbyterian Church of Springany program of that committee in the
Second Presbyterian Church of Springany program of that committee in the
future for such a reorganization as he field, taking strong ground against the evils of liquor selling and drinking and

The State's Financial Troubles.

There were other things of far mor pressing urgency for the time than temperance, slavery or even National politics. Illinois was now having a painful "next morning" after her spe ulative debauch. The State, Counties municipalities and individuals were staggering under crushing loads of lia-bilities. Debts and obligations had been incurred with such recklessness that it was hard to tell just what their lim

itations were. The population of Illinois in 1840 was 476,183. In 1845 the Governor reported the recognized debt of the State to be \$14,623,969, with many other large items in dispute. The annual interest g the on this was \$712,533, of which but class. \$50,000 had been promptly paid. The State Auditor reported that the whole 645.27, or not enough to pay the cur-All the other newer States were go ing thru similar after-throes of speculative debauches, but it seemed that Illinois had much the worst attack. There were no party lines in this long, strenuous effort to improve the State's condition, and, like Lincoln, all the sorbing effort that this required helped much to give the slavery question 28 years of comparative rest which it experienced after the passage of the

Missouri Compromise in 1820. The Campaign of 1844. Still, Lincoln did not allow Illinois tions entirely. He had fallen under the spell of that peerless leader of men, the spell of that peerless leader of men, made the suggestion. The President Henry Clay, was one of his most ardent undoubtedly believed it would be well admirers, and surpassed all his previous efforts by the earnestness and ocular demonstration of our naval untiring vigor with which he threw himself into the Presidential campaign of 1844, when the Whig ticket was

(Continued from page three.)